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Dr. Chang Says Riley Allen Makes Trouble in Alohaland

Dr. Dai Yen Chang, twice a member of the C-C board of supervisors, patriarch in the Chinese community, Tuesday named Riley Allen, editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, as "the man who has made more trouble for the Chinese than anyone else I know of."

Dr. Chang, sparkplugging a drive against further restrictions on the use of firecrackers in Honolulu, said Editor Allen's drive against fireworks began 30 years ago "and never till last year did he get anywhere."

A staunch defender of the use of fireworks, Dr. Chang last year appeared before the board with figures to show that more people have suffered injuries from dogbites than from fireworks here.

Tuesday, in an eloquent plea to the board, Dr. Chang asked, "Do not make those old Chinese ladies, mothers and grandmothers, criminals," by requiring them to get permits for firecrackers.

BACKGROUND OF FIGHT

Dr. Chang aimed his hottest fire at Riley Allen, telling how Editor Allen teamed with the late Sup. Manuel Pacheco to start a drive against the use of fireworks three

Neither the Star-Bulletin, which has devoted much space to attacks on fireworks, nor the Advertiser, printed a line of Dr. Chang's comments or what transpired otherwise at Tuesday's hearing on fireworks.

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Supreme Court Law Books Totter; Imperil Lower Court

MARUMOTO MEMBERSHIP *Test for Pacific Club*

The name of Justice Masaji Marumoto has been proposed for membership in the exclusive Pacific Club, reportedly by Attorney Garner Anthony and Alexander G. Budge, president of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and its plantations.

The application was processed about a month and a half ago and it missed the last circulation. It will be acted upon shortly.

The proposal of Justice Marumoto's name has started a discussion on the matter of accepting Orientals into the club. The membership is divided on the matter. Club members say the proposal of an Oriental now is a new development in recent years.

In the past, at least two Orientals have been members. One died. The other, whose name this weekly has not been able to find out at press time, is not a member now.

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Books Moved for Safety; C-J Rice Points to Danger

Heavy, heavy hangs over the head of Circuit Judge William Z. Fairbanks.

As he sits in judgment on cases in the Judiciary Building every day, there is suspended over his head nothing merely as light as the sword of Damocles, but tons of tomes of legal authorities dating back to The Acts, together with more tons of masonry, concrete and one thing and another.

Nor will it require an erroneous ruling by the judge to bring the legal volumes crashing down on his cranium and that of anyone on trial before him at the time. It will require merely an earthquake, and no one knows how small a temblor. In the opinion of authorities of the department of public works, it might require nothing more than time and the incautious footsteps of lawyers poring over precedents in the law library.

In short, the floor of the Territory's law library has cracked badly in at least three places.

WARNING SIGN POSTED

Attorneys and visitors are advised by a placard that they are travelling a hazardous area in a certain portion of the library and that they travel "at your own risk."

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Maui Food Dealers Ban Trading Stamps; Crossley Faces Barrier

Maui food dealers early this year entered into a "gentlemen's agreement" not to give trading stamps because:

- Trading stamp plans would drain Valley Island economy because large sums of money paid by merchants to off-island stamp promoters would be taken away from the island.
- The stamp give-away would become "somewhat in the nature of a hidden tax."
- Cost of stamps would have to be added to retail prices.

A spokesman for all the leading grocery, supermarket and food dealers told the Maui News (Jan. 9) that "It would cost the merchants between 2 and 3 per cent of all gross sales to give these stamps."

He also said in announcing the position taken by the food dealers:

"The members of the group, in discussing the matter felt that if this two or three per cent could be afforded by the merchant it would be better business to take this percentage from the retail sales price, thus passing a saving to the consumer. In many cases where trading stamps would be given it would mean that the cost of the stamps would have to be added to the retail price of the merchandise, and it really would become somewhat in the nature of a hidden tax."

The food dealers of Maui met on the trading stamp matter after

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READ

Local Sons of St. Patrick — Page 2
Aina Haina High — Page 3
Against Commercialism — Page 5

Uyehara Overcame Major Handicap To Be Star Runner; Sponsor Needed

BY STAFF WRITER

Kokichi Uyehara is an 18-year old Waipahu High School senior who attempts what many would consider impossible.

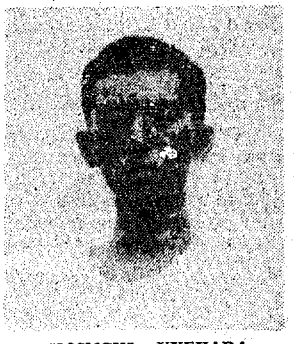
Because he is succeeding so well, Dr. Richard You, his trainer, and others in the same field think he may have taken some important steps on the road to athletic greatness. Dr. You, the maker of sports champions, has high hopes that Uyehara will be not merely one of his champions, but one of his most brilliant.

Yet young Uyehara, though he started out in life with less physical equipment than the average man, is tackling one of the toughest, most gruelling sports there is —distance running. More than that, he is winning.

HAS DWARFED LEG

Uyehara's obstacle is one you might think would rule him out of his chosen sport beyond question. From birth he has had one leg shorter and smaller than the other. Consequently he limps very slightly when he walks. But he can run 999 out of 1,000 into the ground over any distance around five miles, and maybe that's stating the case far too conservatively.

A few weeks ago, he ran the Hawaii AAU 15½ mile and finished second behind Palacat, the runner



KOKICHI UYEHARA

who used to push Norman Tamanaha to records. This Sunday he will be running the 26-plus mile Hawaii Marathon all the way from Wahiawa to a spot on School St.

(more on page 6)

Kam Day Bill Would Pay Aunt Jennie $10,000 as Moolelo Keia No Hawaii

It took a "malihini" from Kauai to initiate a House bill that may provide some financial relief and comfort for "Aunt Jennie" Wilson, widow of the late beloved John H. Wilson, and herself dancer in the court of King Kalakaua and for many years a prominent figure in Hawaii.

So said Arthur K. Trask, longtime friend of the Wilsons who has taken a leading role in the handling of Mrs. Wilson's affairs since the death of her husband last year. Witnesses said tears were in Trask's eyes as he read the bill, HB. 457.

The "malihini" was Toshiharu Yama, former representative from Kauai, now an employe of the House of Representatives, and the bill he wrote would make an appropriation for Kamehameha Day and for a "moolelo keia no Hawaii," a historian, to advise the Kame-

(more on page 7)

Who's Joe Rose?

Joe Rose doesn't worry City Hall as much as his broadcasts indicate he thinks.

Speaking against any further restrictions on fireworks at Tuesday's board meeting, Attorney T.C. Goo said, "And now here's a letter that was sent to Joe Rose."

"Who?" asked Mayor Neal Blaisdell.

"Joe Rose," repeated the attorney.

"Who's Joe Rose?" asked the mayor.

Nobody bothered to enlighten him on the "exposes" Joe figures he's making of City Hall. The letter viewed the hue and cry about fireworks with amusement.

Who Pays for Savings Stamps? Who Profits from Gimmick?

A supermarket on the Mainland successfully used savings stamps (also called trading or trade stamps) in 1951.

In a few years savings stamps business has grown to the point where last year 10 per cent of U.S. retailers spent about $75 million on stamp plans to gross about $37 billion in sales.

NEW IN HAWAII

This annual sales volume represents 20 per cent or one fifth of all retail sales.

In Hawaii, the savings stamps business is in the million dollar bracket. It is relatively new here and expanding.

Service stations and some other businesses have been using them. Recently the supermarkets went all out for the stamp plans and gave the stamp business a whopping boost.

SIMILAR PATTERN

The pattern here follows that on the Mainland where stamp plan users include:

90,000 food stores
35,000 service stations
7,000 druggists
38,000 hardware, feed stores, dry cleaners, shoe repair shops, etc.

Consumers saving the stamps number 40 million or 29 million families. This represents more than half (52 per cent) of U. S. families.

Locally, it was only a matter of time for the supermarkets to turn to savings stamps. In their sharp competition for sales, they used "loss leaders" and "specials." The fair trade act of the last legislature advocated by medium-size and small markets blocked the selling of a few items below cost to draw customers.

Since then the supermarkets gave away cars and cash prizes. And apparently to give this gimmick an aura of legality, judges from the courts and other public figures were called on to draw the names of winners. With judges drawing the names the question of lottery seemed a foolish matter to raise.

However, the Better Business Bureau began cracking down on give-aways. By then consumer enthusiasm over give-away schemes had cooled considerably.

WHO PAYS

The new gimmick is the savings stamps. Its operation is simple. For each 10 cent purchase a consumer gets a stamp and pastes it in her book. Stamp collectors get premiums when they turn in their stamp books. The more books they fill with stamps, the more valuable will their premiums be.

Food stores and service stations go heavily for stamp plans because in competition their maneuvering area is limited. Goods and services they offer are standardized and the prices are generally uniform.

This being the case, in drawing customers, do business houses charge the cost of the stamp plans to their advertising account?

Or, are consumers charged for the savings stamps?

In order for supermarkets and service stations using savings stamps to break even, sales must be increased 15 to 25 per cent, according to the Nation magazine. Retailers of drugs, hardware and appliances with higher markups require smaller increases in sales.

LOSS TO CONSUMERS

The Nation reported that stores that do not increase sales sufficiently to cover cost of stamps:

- Discourage credit, home deliveries and telephone orders by withholding stamps on such sales.
- Give savings stamps during non-rush hours to even off the volume of business.

Some stores go overboard in the use of stamps to a point beyond which cost can be economically justified.

When this happens, retailers have a ready way of covering costs. They are likely to adjust prices—upward.

Consumers come out the losers when the value of premiums is less than the normal savings that accrue to them through promotional price-cutting by stores on their "specials" and "loss leaders."

ANSWER VARIES

On the Mainland most dealers who have begun using the savings stamp plan report reduction in their use of "specials," "leaders" and discount sales.

Some merchants who regard the use of stamps as advertising cost cut newspaper ads.

In the dog-eat-dog competition, marginal operators using stamps may be eliminated if they cannot stand the cost and if they do not pass on the cost to consumers lest the latter desert their stores. If they unload the cost, they are likely to lose their customers.

Thus, the answer as to who pays for the cost of stamps varies from store to store.

WHO MAKES MONEY

Competition in the retail business heightened by the use of stamps is expected to drastically weaken the position of or wipe out many marginal operators.

One fact remains quite constant in this competitive picture—the stamp companies make the money.

Here is how they clean up:

- They receive payment for the pads of stamps from stores long before they make redemption with premiums. They use other people's monty without interest and promote their business.
- They clean up on unredeemed stamps.
- They profit from markup on pads of stamps. Usually they sell a $10 book of stamps for $12.50.
- They buy premiums wholesale and redeem them at retail prices.
- Some stamp companies make additional money from selling advertising space in stamp-saver books.

Many retailers see quite clearly now this promotional tool works—it works for the stamp companies, not for the medium size and marginal operators who can be squeezed out. Even the big stores see that it is a costly medium of promotion. In Canada merchant associations are fighting the stamp plans.

Anti-stamp laws are in effect in numerous states and in 40 states anti-stamp bills are being considered.

In Hawaii, the lawmakers, now in session, haven't yet indicated what they will do.

To Local Sons of St. Patrick

Oh, Paddy dear, and did you hear?

The Irish Republican Army has risen again and is fighting against the British in Northern Ireland and along the border of the partition. Before the beginning of the year, it issued a proclamation calling on the Irish at home and abroad to end their religious and political differences and "rally behind the banner of national liberation."

Since then guerrilla bands of the IRA have been operating out of mountain hideouts, harassing the British forces that occupy Ireland's six north counties. The British have effected reprisals, as expected, though the IRA is apparently hard to catch and all but impossible to subdue.

The Dublin government went a long way with the British, helping round up young men on its side and jailing them by the hundreds for belonging to an "illegal organization"—a phrase that has a familiar ring, somehow.

But it is clear the people of Ireland, especially in the Irish Free State, have strong sympathies with the IRA. When the body of Sean South, an IRA guerrilla fighter, was brought back to his home in Limerick, thousands turned out. As Liam Lenithan reports in the National Guardian, "At Dundalk workers defied their employers and walked off their jobs to march in the funeral procession. When the cortege reached Dublin, 200,000 people stood with bowed heads along the line of march. When the procession finally reached Limerick, all business ceased for the day and the entire city turned out to pay homage to the slain youth."

Lenihan also writes, "Latest disatches liken Northern Ireland to an armed camp with British troops blowing up bridges in border areas, cratering roads and engaging in widespread searches for elusive IRA bands in mountainous areas."

Now in this situation, what about Honolulu's own "Loyal Sons of St. Patrick"? What about the likes of the Judge J. Frank McLaughlins, the Edward Patrick Toners and the rest? Will they really have the brass to sing the "Wearin' of the Green" now when men (if not women) are actually being killed in this old fight renewed again?

Will the "Loyal Sons of St. Patrick" dare utter one "Erin go bragh!" these days? Will anyone sing in a fine Irish tenor about, "Shoot me like an Irish soldier, do not hang me like a dog"?

Or will the local "Local Sons of St. Patrick" prefer to back up British policy and that of the Dublin government (before De Valera was returned to office after an absence) and condemn the IRA? And if they take that stand, will they offer any economic support to the thousands in the Irish Free State currently having a very hard time making ends meet?

If the local "Sons of St. Patrick" do nothing more than in the past, sing the more innocuous and nostalgic Irish songs, don't they deserve a title something like the "Phony Sons of St. Patrick"?

Probably they'd much prefer even a title like that to taking any stand at all on an organization such as the IRA, much respected by most Irishmen, but called an "illegal organization." The local sons must shiver at that kind of a label.

THE SCORE ON ACCIDENTS

With two deaths on Oahu's highways last week, the toll of deaths by traffic rose to eight more this year than in the first 10 weeks of 1956.

In every other respect, statistics from traffic accidents showed a decrease from the same week last year. Injuries, especially, dropped, though in recent weeks the total of injuries has been higher. Last week there were 36, or 19 less than for the same week last year, but the total for the first 10 weeks of the year still remains 41 higher than for the same period last year.

The total of accidents was also down last week by 32 from the 116 total made in the 10th week of 1956, and the drop for the first 10 weeks now is an impressive 253.

Likewise, the downward trend of property loss continued with last week's figure totalling $21,031, or $10,355 less than the same week last year. The total for the year thus far is $38,583 less than the total for the first 10 weeks last year.

Eduation in traffic at various armed forces bases, likewise appears to be paying off, and the week's accident-involved drivers included only 21 servicemen, 12 less than last year, the total this year being 55 fewer than for the same period in 1956.

In drunk driving there was no change. Four were charged in the 10th week last year and four were charged last week. But the total for the year is 43 under the figure listed for the first 10 weeks of 1956.

RACISM IN NY SCHOOLS

While desegregating the schools of the Dixiecrat south remains America's most pressing problem of race relations, few of those who point to the north as a shining example of success realize how much segregation there actually is in states where racial segregation is banned by law.

Did you know, for instance, a system of zoning in New York City has set up a system of schools that can be classified as "white" and "non-white" almost as clearly as in states where such matters have not had close attention? Today, writes Irwin Safchik of INS in last Monday's San Francisco Examiner, segregation is a very large problem for New York educators and housing officials as well.

Zoning in past years has been made into a natural pattern for a racist setup in schools by the ghetto-like manner in which the city was settled, with Irish, Italians, Jews, Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other groups settling in areas.

Also many of New York's housing projects have been made discriminatory, though it appears the long fight waged against these racial bars may be about to pay off at last. Safchik reports that both Democrats and Republicans in the New York legislature are pushing a bill to outlaw discrimination in public housing.

OLD ARGUMENTS USED

The bill is being opposed by property owners using the age-old arguments—that such a move would be an unconstitutional invasion of property rights, and that property values would lower if Negroes and Puerto Ricans were allowed to move into "white" neighborhoods.

As for schools, Safchik reports a recent study by the New York board of education has revealed that "white" schools are manned by better trained teachers, housed in newer buildings with newer equipment, are safer against fire hazard and allow the individual student more floor space.

Figures quoted by the study show these differences are marked, not slight.

The study shows the city spends an average of $65.50 on each child in a predominantly white neighborhood, but only $21.10 on each pupil in areas where Negroes and Puerto Ricans predominate.

The figures on other differences are equally startling, Safchik notes. While 96 per cent of the white staffs were full time, fully accredited teachers, no more than 46 per cent of schools in the non-white areas could say the same thing.

The average age of white schools (the buildings) was 31 years—that of non-white schools 43 years.

Says Safchik, "Antisegregationists realize that the answer is to raise all schools to a higher level, not merely to force white children to attend inferior schols so that there will be room for Negroes and Puerto Ricans in superior ones."

AINA HAINA RANKED HIGHEST IN STUDY; NIIHAU AT BOTTOM

Are there upper-class districts, lower-class districts, and middle-class districts in Hawaii?

Certainly there are, according to data given in the U.S. Census of 1950 and worked up by David B. Carpenter for an article in the 1956 volume of Social Process in Hawaii. This is an annual magazine published by the Sociology Club of the University of Hawaii.

CENSUS TRACTS RATED

Carpenter has calculated the Index of Socio-Economic Status (SES) for each of the 140 census tracts of Hawaii, averaging 3,500-4,000 residents apiece. The SES is the arithmetic mean of 15 percentages having to do with education, income, occupation and housing of the population. As the author explains:

"A tract with an SES score of 0 would be one in which no one had graduated from the eighth grade; all incomes were below $2,000; all employment was at unskilled labor; no homes enjoyed running water, electricity, and mechanical refrigeration; and all homes had more than 1.50 persons per room.

"A tract with an SES score of 100 would be one in which all persons age 25 and over were college graduates; all incomes were $10,000 or more; all employment was at professional or technical jobs; all dwelling units were in good repair with private bath, electricity, and mechanical refrigeration; and no households held more than 1.00 person per room."

● While no area in Hawaii scores zero, there is one which comes near it: K-1, the island of Niihau, feudal preserve of the Robinson family, with an SES of 12.6. On Niihau only 11 per cent of the adults have passed through eighth grade. All but 6.5 per cent of the men are classed as unskilled labor and only one family out of eight makes as much as $2,000 a year. Not a single home has electricity or running water and only one out of eight had kerosene refrigeration.

● Aina Haina, Tract 29-C, ranks highest in the Territory, scoring 76.3 points. There, 24 per cent of the adults are college graduates. Only 4 per cent of the men are unskilled laborers, and a quarter of the families make $10,000 a year or better. All homes have electricity and only a tiny fraction lack the other conveniences.

These figures, of course, are for 1950. Details have changed since then, but doubtless Niihau is still at the bottom of the 140 tracts and Aina Haina is still at or very near the top.

Other Honolulu tracts run as low as 35.8 points (lower Nuuanu valley) and as high as 73.1 (lower Manoa valley). One family out of four makes $10,000 a year in the Pacific Heights, Kahala and Aina Haina tracts; only 3 out of 1,000 in lower Nuuanu. In that area, Tract 9, only 44 per cent of the families even reach $2,000 a year.

In Tract 9, also, one-third of the men are unskilled laborers and less than 3 per cent are in the professional class, against Tract 22-B (McCully Tract) where 22.9 per cent are professionals and only 1.3 per cent laborers.

When it comes to education, nearly one third of the adults over 25 years are college graduates in Tract 21-B, around the University, as against no college men at all in the now demolished Airport area, and 1 per cent or less in Kalihi-kai, Kalihi-waena, Palama and Kakaako (Tracts 2-B, 3-B, 8 9, 14).

NO RUNNING WATER

Four homes out of every five in Tract 9 (downtown Nuuanu) lack running water, and three out of five lack refrigeration. But Tract 28-A (Woodlawn) scores 100 on private bath, running water, and electricity, and 99.7 per cent on refrigeration.

Homes are crowded in lower Palama (Tract 5) with 26.4 of the families having a person and a half, or more, to a room. But in Aina Haina only 4.1 per cent of the homes are so crowded, and 93.5 per cent of the homes have more rooms than people.

With such differences in background and way of life, it naturally follows that there will be decided differences in outlook between the average Aina Hainaite and the average Palamaite, and between both and the average person from a middle-class section such as Makiki.

On the neighbor islands and in rural Oahu much the same range is found, though naturally the general level is lower than in Honolulu.

Highest ranking area in rural Oahu is Tract 30-A (Lanikai-Kailua beach section), which is 5th of the 140 tracts in Hawaii. Lowest is Tract 40-C (Waipio-Kunia), 122nd in rank.

On the Big Island, top area is Tract H-4-B (Hilo along the Volcano road), though it's only 44th of the 140 tracts. H-20 (South Kona) is lowest, with a rating of only 24.1, next to Niihau.

On Kauai, Tract K-7 (Lihue-Hanamaulu-Wailua) is highest, but ranks 79th in the islands. Anahola section (Tract K-11) is 7th from the bottom.

Maui County's top area is the beach section of Paia, Tract M-7, but it's 47th of the Territory. And remote Kaupo (Tract M-3) with a rating of 24.8, is just two jumps above Niihau.

Lanai rates 92nd, West Molokai 94th, and East Molokai is 136th, or 5th from the bottom, territory-wide.

Rent Control Report Shows Oahu Housing Plight as "Desperate"

If there's any doubt as to the continued need for rent control, the doubter has only to peruse page three of the latest annual report of the C-C Rent Control Commission to Mayor Blaisdell.

First, he will read the statement of Lt. Col. James B. Miller, U.S. Army, that although 5,000 units of Capehart Housing will be built on Oahu, their actual needs will run to 8,000 units. Then, the doubter should reflect that the contract for the Capehart Housing has been turned back by the successful bidder.

Second, there is the statement of Brig. Gen. Ralph Koon of the USAF, that "Our needs will approach desperate proportions by late spring."

Along this line, the report carries the information that with the transfer of the Air Force's Far East Headquarters from Japan to Hickam, to be completed by July 1, 1957, 1,500 Air Force families will be dependent on thecivilian community for housing by early summer.

Third, there's the statement of Rep. Hugh Addonizo, chairman of the House sub-committee on housing, who came from the U.S. Capitol last November to study the situation of housing for miliary personnel. He called thesituation already "desperate," noting that the military will need 10,000 more units than can possibly be available this year, even if the Capehart Housing is completed.

Fourth, the report notes that 600 island families have already been displaced in 1956 by relocation and airport expansion, and that 4,300 more will be displaced in the next five years as a result of plans already in motion.

No wonder, the doubter may conclude, a Democrat such as Rep. Ray Adams of Maui would be only too glad to live in a house offered by GOP Chairman Arthur Woolaway. Otherwise, he might find himself on the beach.

PLEA TO THE WHITE HOUSE

In the South, continued outbursts of violence mark the steps toward racial integration. Negro leaders are still being threatened, and their homes are still being bombed. They have met these attacks with extraordinary courage and steadfastness, but they turn repeatedly, and with increasing need, to President Eisenhower for a word of encouragement, even recognition of their plight. The President continues to be silent.

We have no quarrel with the principle of moderation. President Eisenhower's policy of slow and cautious progress—in almost every area—has its definite advantages. Time is a great healer: it has removed almost painlessly the abscess of McCarthyism from the body politic. But real progress results from human effort; it is not automatic and inevitable. Specific human actions—like a Supreme Court decision—must initiate the movements which seem to be the inescapable trends of the times.

Precisely because the President has won from the American people an extraordinary personal respect and trust, because his voice is listened to as one of moderation and good will should speak out. He should lend his support—personal, moral support as well as official—to men of good will in the South who want to abide by the Supreme Court decision ending segregation in the schools. The President can do what no other American can do, what perhaps no other President could do. He can exert a moral force which is unlimited by particularities of creed, nationality, party or geography. Mr. Eisenhower thus has, a unique opportunity and, we think, responsibility—if he will speak to the people of the South—to encourage them in their hour of trial, to help put an end to violence, to hasten the coming of peace and justice in the South.

—The Commonweal, Feb. 8

(The Commonweal is a weekly Catholic magazine of high standing.)

Bus Integration

Official jim crow seating on buses has been quietly dropped in the following Southern cities, according to the Southern Regional Council:

Little Rock, Pine Bluff Fort Smith, and Hot Springs, Ark.; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, and Winston-Salem, N.C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi, and Dallas Texas; Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Roanoke, Va.

The first American exponent of healthful rest and care as a treatment for tuberculosis was Dr. Edward Trudeau, who in 1879 fell victim to "the white plague" and went to the Adirondack Mountains to die. Instead he recovered and started the first successful tuberculosis hospital in the U.S.—a one-room cottage at Saranac Lake N.Y.

More than half the cases of tuberculosis that are admitted to Leahi Hospital are found by chest X-ray surveys.

60,000 Africans Boycott Bus, Walk 18 Miles Daily

Sixty thousand Africans are daily tramping 18 miles to and from work at Johannesburg, South Africa, in a bus boycott that makes the world-famous boycott at Montgomery, Ala., look like the proverbial "duck soup."

Though now entering its third month, and making front page headlines in South Africa, the Johannesburg boycott has hardly been touched by the American press.

The boycott is not over segregation in seating, for segregation (apartheid) is government policy in South Africa and strictly enforced. But segregation, in housing, is back of it.

Africans have been moved out of Johannesburg to "locations" surrounding the city, from which they must commute to work. Recently the bus lines raised fares by twopence. Five cents a day makes an addition to their expenses which underpaid Africans cannot afford.

While the boycott is perfectly legal—one of the few legal protests which native Africans can make—the South African government interprets the boycott as a major challenge to its authority. It has taken a "tough" stand, according to Christian Science Monitor correspondent John Hughes, and declared it will "break the boycott if it takes six months."

While Montgomery, Ala, police harassed Negro boycotters in a half-hearted way, the South African police are going all out to crush the natives' boycott.

Policemen have mounted check points along the route which the boycotters walk and are subjecting Africans to the closest checkup. Africans must carry passes and are subject to curfew laws, like Hawaiian Islanders were in wartime; and any boycotter breaking one of the numerous regulations is arrested. Arrests so far total around 8,000.

Police officers deflate Africans' bicycle tires and confiscate the valves, forcing those boycotters fortunate enough to own bicycles to walk to town.

Firms are pressured to dock workers who arrive late.

White motorists who give lifts to boycotters are stopped, their names and addresses taken, and they are sometimes taken to police stations for questioning—on the pretext that the police are looking for unlicensed "private taxis."

The boycott has spread to Pretoria and Port Elizabeth, though details are lacking.

At Pretoria, near Johannesburg, police charged into a group of boycotters who were peacefully dispersing after a meeting, clubbing and injuring a number of Africans.

Meanwhile, the bus company is losing $2,000 a week; and 60,000 Africans are demonstrating that even under South African conditions they can make their white masters worry.

Legislative Thrift Makes TBC "Free Rider" on NBA for Last Five Years

Any good union man knows what a "free rider" is—a guy who benefits in wages and conditions won by the union, but who doesn't join the union to support it with his dues.

Well, the Territory of Hawaii has been a "free rider" on the back of the National Boxing Assn. for the past five years because no legislature in that time has seen fit to donate enough so the Territorial Boxing Commission can pay its dues—$100 per annum. Yet the TBC has many an occasion to call on the NBA for information and assistance.

Nor, according to present plans, does the present session expect to improve that situation. Like every Legislature before, the present one is preparing to chop the TBC appropriation request again. The TBC asked for $38,896. The Bureau of the Budget chopped it to $22,477, and Gov. King suggested a compromise of $32,188. Then the House finance committee, Rep Elmer Cravalho chairman, chopped that back to $29,418.

TH MAKES MONEY ON BOXING

But the fact is the Territory actually makes about $2,000 a biennium on taxes derived from boxing over and above the cost of operation of such shows. There is no loss of money through service.

These truths were brought out by Bobby Lee, secretary of the TBC, when he appeared before the finance committee last week. Asked what could be done with the slashed appropriation, Lee told the legislators the TBC might stagger on as in the past, without paying neighbor island commissioners and chief examiners.

At present, Lee told the legislators, many expenses are borne by the promoter. The promoter pays for referees, judges and doctors, while the Territory can't even pay any kind of salary for chief examiners on the neighbor islands—these men thus far having contributed their effort for their love of the game, their community spirit and maybe because they figure Bobby Lee is a nice guy who needs some help.

Commissioners of the TBC get a maximum of $50 a month, or $10 per meeting or boxing show attended. They are also supposed to get some money for car expenses and incidentals, but they don't. There isn't any money.

It appears neither Republicans nor Democrats feel commissioners of any kind should get paid and such logic, of course, could lead to a dangerous situation in the case of the TBC if the game really got big here as it has in the past and attracted some gambling action.

So unless the Democrats decide the situation is too shameful and revise their present thinking, it appears the TBC may be a "free rider" for the next two years as it has for the past five.

School integration is proceeding rapidly and smoothly in Oklahoma, where it has not become a political issue. In the second year of integration Oklahoma has 440 schools with mixed classes and 251 all-Negro schools—some of them in all-Negro communities—remain. 52 Negro high schools and 60 Negro elementary schools, mostly small ones, have been closed.

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Sport Shorts

BY SKENNY

Sportsmen of Erin

With St. Patrick's Day, the day of the Irish, coming up this Sunday, it seems highly appropriate to pay a bit of tribute to a people who have as deep a heritage of sports-lovers as any in the world, even though actual world's titles have been captured by Irishmen less often than you might think.

But even at the moment, it's worth mentioning that the only "American" to run the mile in less than four minutes is Ron Delaney of Villanova College, an Irishman who competed wearing the colors of his country in the Melbourne Olympics and bringing home the Emerald Isle's only gold medal. This winter, through no great fault of his own, Delaney has been running the mile for his college in times fast enough to win, but not enough to inspire enthusiasm of the spectators, since they're anywhere from 4.06 to maybe 4.09, times considered "slow" these days in world competetion.

The trouble is, there are no milers in the meets this winter to give Delaney enough competition to push him to any record-breaking efforts. Bannister, the Englishman who first cracked the 4-minute mile, made it clear competition is essential to such an effort.

An even more famous Irish Olympic star of his day was Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, who won gold medals in the hammer-throw in two consecutive Olympics, those of 1928 and 1932. It is strong evidence of the mighty strides made by all athletes that Dr. O'Callaghan's best toss of nearly 177 ft. has today been surpassed by more than 20 feet.

The Irish have always been considered a fighting people, with fists or any other way, that is, and there was a time when professional boxers, regardless of their origin, used to adopt Irish-sounding "fighting names," partly because Irish were supposed to be fighters, but also because such names were considered gate-attractions for the large Irish population of cities like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston.

It's in comparatively recent years that fight managers and promoters discovered Italian and Jewish fight fans would turn out in droves when one of "their kind" entered the squared circle.

The one real Irishman who won and held a professional fighting title was a highly colorful character and he won his title in what could certainly be called a favorable atmosphere. Someone lured Battling Siki, then champion and a native of Senegal, West Africa, into Dublin to fight Mike McTigue on St. Patrick's Day of 1923. Short of knocking McTigue out with emphasis enough to keep him unconscious a half-hour or so, no one has since figured out any way the Negro could have retained his title. As it turned out, McTigue was a very clever boxer and at the end of the fight, Siki had not knocked him out or even come close knocking him down. The decision and the title went unanimously to McTigue.

Later, and well away from Dublin, some writers indicated doubt in the justice of the decision. But McTigue had the title and he brought it to America where he hoped to make a lot of money out of it. The gates were big in America and McTigue did manage to get a few good fights before he ran into Punching Paul Berlanbach in 1923 without the benefit of Dublin judges and lost the title. But he remained around fight circles for many years, a pipe-smoking patriarch full of wit and much-loved, though it is reported he wound up penniless as have so many champions.

Of course, if you reach out to the Irish-Americans, you get more champs in nearly any sport than you can count, and that's natural. In the poor economic circumstances which drove Irishmen from their homeland for generations, there was little enough time to develop into champions of sport, no matter how much love of sport there was in their hearts. Time and energy were consumed in making a living, and that living so poor it left little excess for playing football, runing races or fighting in championship style.

But in the U.S. there have been Irish-American champions from John L. Sullivan (who licked Paddy Ryan for his title) down to Parry O'Brien, the great shotputter of today. In that stretch of time, there have been so many Irish-American champions in so many sports, it would be a waste of time to tally them up.

Locally, St. Patrick's Day this year will see one of the most exacting sports events of the Territory, the 27-mile Hawaiian Marathon, the event that used to be won by Norman Tamanaha every year. Tamanaha has now retired, but some fine runners are competing this year and the finish line, in front of Roger Toguchi's service station on School St., will probably be a pretty crowded spot Sunday afternoon.

Don't be surprised if, in a few years, some of the runners competing in Sunday's race become some of America's best distance competitors. Hawaii is building sports champions in many fields these days.

BIG DON NEWCOMBE takes on his detractors in "I'm No Quitter," an article in the latest issue of the Saturday Evening Post, but after reading it, you may decide he should have taken his teammates' advice and have forgotten the whole thing instead of trying to explain to anyone. The reason for Newk's bad showing in the last World Series is that he had a sore arm—the same ailment that stopped him on various occasions before. It's easy to believe that the sensitive pitcher didn't tell Manager Alston about it, fearing he'd be accused of resorting to an excuse that sounded familiar merely to avoid pressure games. But a man who wins 27 games, as Newcombe did, in the regular season and virtually pulls his team into the championship, really has nothing at all to explain. Maybe what makes the most sense of all is Newcombe's observation that he's essentially a fast ball pitcher, and the Yankees hit fast balls better than slow curves.

JIM PIERSALL'S book, "Fear Strikes Out," is now in the pocket size and will be read by many persons who aren't interested in sport and possibly won't have known Piersall is a star outfielder for the Boston Red Sox. It's a book about how a man licks the illness of a form of mental disorder and the story has already been an inspiration to many. The book is also being made into a movie. Piersall, for those who don't follow the box scores, is not just another ballplayer, but perhaps the best defensive outfielder in the American League. He has a following that turns out chiefly to see the "impossible" catches he makes, and he hit something like .290 last season as well.

Funai Speaker at ILWU Awards Banquet At Lau Yee Chai Sat.

The Oahu ILWU Softball League will hold its annual awards banquet at Waikiki Lau Yee Chai this Saturday evening, starting at 6:30 p.m.

Francis Funai, St. Louis High baseball coach and well known in territorial diamond circles, will be the key speaker.

Another guest and speaker will be Adrian De Mello, president of the Hawaiian AAU.

Since Love's Bakery and defending champion Hawaiian Pine will play off for the league crown this Sunday, the team awards will be presented immediately after Sunday's game rather than at the banquet.

Individual awards will go to the league's leading batter, the player with the most RBI's, most runs scored, hits, and homers.

A special award will go to the coach of the championship team, also to be presented after Sunday's game.

Team trophies will be presented to the championship team runners-up and to the team showing the best sportsmanship.

Deadline for reservations to the banquet is Thursday, 4 p.m.

Trask, Shimoda Duel Sunday in Title Game

Defending champion Hawaiian Pine and Love's Bakery will clash this Sunday for the 1957 championship of the Oahu ILWU Softball League at the Ala Moana Park. Game time is 10 a.m.

A stiff mound duel is expected between Love's Jimmy Shimada and Tommy Trask of the Piners.

Tht two teams ended the season last Sunday with identical 6-1 records. Love's lone loss was their season's opener against Ewa. Hapco lost to the Bakers 10-6 last Sunday.

At stake wil be the right to represent Oahu in the big Third Annual Territorial ILWU Tournament to be held at Lihue, Kauai May 10-11.

ILWU March Ace Tournament Sunday

The Oahu ILWU Golf Club will play its monthly ace tournament at the Nuuanu Pali course this Sunday. Starting time is 8 p.m.

The Club's next special tournament is slated for the Kalakaua course on Sunday, April 14, starting at 9 a.m.

Maui Sports

Miyamoto's Pitching Sparks Wailuku; Tanaka Hurls No-Hit, No Run Game

WAILUKU, Maui—Wailuku is leading the Maui AJA Senior baseball loop with a 7-2 slate as of games played through March 3.

Trailing by a half game is Puunene, perennial league champion, with a 6-2 record.

Other teams in the league are: Sprecks (4-5), Kahului (3-6), and Lahaina (2-7).

The league will complete its schedule on March 31.

DETERMINED BID

To prepare for the Annual Territorial AJA Tournament, to be held in Lihue, Kauai, on April 27-28, the league champions will play an exhibition with an all-star team on April 14 at the Fair Grounds.

The Valley Islanders are expected to make a determined bid for the crown this year.

The no-hit, no-run pitching of Akira Tanaka of Sprecks has been the talk of the league thus far.

Tanaka faced only 29 batters, in setting down Lahaina 13-0, in a game played on Februady 24.

The ace Sprecks hurler, who is in his ninth season, struck out three. Only four batters got on base, on an error, fielder's choice, a walk and a "bean.'

FIRST SINCE 1951

It was Maui's first AJA dream game since Toshio (Tata) Fujimoto of Kahului did it in 1951. Fujimoto's feat, however, was an even greater one, in that his was a perfect game. He faced 27 batters in beating Sprecks 7-0.

Raphael Morreira also chalked up a no-hit, no-run game in Maui's senior league.

The top-notch hurling of Akira Miyamoto, elder brother of Andy Miyamoto of the Tokyo Giants in Japan's pro ranks, has been the spark behind Wailuku's drive to the pennant.

Miyamoto outdueled Tanaka in Wailuku's close shave 1-0 win over Sprecks in a crucial game played at the Fair Grounds on March 3. He tossed a one-hitter. Sadao Sakai rapped out a line single to center in the third frame for the lone bingle.

PITCHES GREAT GAME

Tanaka was touched for six safeties.

In the other half of the doubleheader, March 3, local fans were treated to another outstanding pitching exhibition, this one by Hiro Watanabe of Kahului, in a 3-1 victory over Lahaina.

The classy Port Town rightie had a no-hit, no-run game going up to the sixth. James Isobe got the only hit off Watanabe, a clean double. He scored later on a bases loaded wild pitch.

Watanabe, who was voted one of tht outstanding pitchers in the local senior circuit last year, whiffed 10 and strolled five.

Miyamoto is an ex-Puunene player. He hurled a 6-4 victory over his former teammates on February 16. Puunene had a five-game victory skein up to their loss to Wailuku.

He performed a herculean feat against the Cubs. Besides tossing a neat six-hitter, Miyamoto scored two runs, one by stealing home. He also drove in the tying and winning runs with a timely triple in the eighth chapter.

Shimada Wins Maui Monthly Tournament

WAILUKU, Maui—Reuben Shimada won the Maui ILWU Golf Club's monthly ace tournament, played at Waiehu municipal course recently. He carded an 80-12—68 score.

David Gibo and Sunao Takamiya followed with 71 and 73 scores respectively. Setsu Kayama was low gross with 37-39—76.

Tokuhisa Breaks 3 Weightlift Records

WAILUKU, Maui—Young Roy Tokuhisa, up and coming lifter from Baldwin High, put on a sterling performance in an all-Maui Junior Weightlifting Meet, held on March 1, at the Wailuku Gym.

He shattered three records in the lightweight 148-pound division. His lifts included: 180-pound press, 190 snatch, and a 240 clean and jerk, for a total of 610 pounds.

He broke the records set by Wallace Arakawa of Lahainaluna in 1950.

About 30 athletes from Lahainaluna, Baldwin High and Maui took part in the meet.

Harry Fujita of Baldwin defeated James Yoshida of Lahaina in a hard fought 165-pound contest. Both had an aggregate total of 550 pounds but Fujita got the nod because of lighter body weight.

Yamamoto to Daiei; Starred for Baldwn Hi

WAILUKU, Maui—Another product of Maui's baseball ranks has been selected to play in Japan's professional league.

He is Allan Yamamoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kaichi Yamamoto of Spreckelsville. His father is with Kahului Development Co.

Yamamoto starred for Baldwin High in his prep school days. Later he performed for the University of Hawaii and for the Kakaako team of the Honolulu AJA loop. He is a first baseman.

The Valley Island athlete has signed to play for the Daiei Stars. He left for Okinawa on March 12 to join the team in spring training workouts.

Andy Miyamoto of Puunene, another ex-Baldwin High star, is currently playing for the Tokyo Giants.

Still another Maui lad, Johnny Sardinha of Puunene, is now in Phoenix, Ariz. trying out with the New York Giants.

Shimada's Last-Inning Homer Defeats Hapco; Title Game Sunday

Pitcher Jimmy Shimada blasted out a last inning bases-loaded homer to power Love's Bakery to a 10-6 victory over the heretofore undefeated Hawaiian Pine clan in a Oahu ILWU Softball loop contest played Sunday at Ala Moana Park.

The two teams now tied for the league lead with identical 6-1 records, will collide this Sunday morning for the 1957 championship and the right to represent Oahu in the Third Annual Territorial ILWU tournament slated to be held in Lihue, Kauai, May 10-11. Game time is 10 a.m.

The Piners were leading Love's 6-5 up to the fatal seventh. The seventh saw the Bakers load the bases and tally five runs on hits by Lester Yoshino and Jimmy Arakaki, an infield error, and Shimada's Ruthian swat.

The game was nip and tuck all the way. Love's marked up three runs in the second frame on two hits, an error and two bases on balls. They picked up solo runs in the third and fourth innings.

Hapco scored in every frame except the first. Their two-run rally in the sixth, which put them in a temporary lead, was their best effort.

Herbert Okamura, Yoshino and Akasaki paced Love's with two hits each. Henry Kuroda was Hapco's best bet also with a pair of safeties.

Tommy Trask was nicked for 10 hits. He walked six and "beaned" two. Shimada hurled a masterful six-hitter. His hits were well scattered.

In other games played Sunday, Waipahu clinched a tie for second place, by walloping Castle & Cooke Terminals 21-0; while Oahu Transport defeated the Regional Jets 9-1.

Sei Saiki, Mutt Sebala, and Charley Kaneshiro led Waipahu stickers with four, three, and three hits respectively. Don Mendiola of the Dockers also had three hits.

Hiro Yonemori clouted a grand slam homer to pace Transport's victory. Itsuo Akazawa of the Jets homered for his team's only score in the first inning.

Gadabout

CHAIRMAN M.B. (KIT) Carson went on the record firmly at Friday's meeting of the Honolulu liquor commission making it clear he has no intention of suspending operations of the commission because of any newspaper stories that have appeared thus far, or any pending investigation. He is convinced, said Carson, of "the integrity of every member of this commission," and he believes the news stories casting suspicion on that body at the moment are motivated by nothing more than "prejudiced rumor."

Whatever may develop later, you have to hold with Carson in his estimate of news stories about the commission up to Sunday, and it's hard to believe that Attorney General Richard Sharpless really started the investigation on a basis of the first couple of 'Tiser stories. There is, of course, presumably much more than has met the eye of the news-reading public. Certainly there are many puzzling questions as to how and why the commission makes some of its decisions. The RECORD has asked some of these questions long ago and had answers. But this newspaper also discovered the commission has a tough problem or two if its own.

OUTSTANDING among problems for the liquor commission is—who should have a cabaret license (enabling the place to stay open an extra hour) and who shouldn't? The commission say clearly that unless it gave such licenses to each place eligible, some business would suffer from what amounted to discrimination. Yet it also doubted that the Legislature intended the bars to be opened universally an extra hour. It has never known quite what policy to set up. Now that the Legislature's in session, perhaps it can give guidance.

POSSIBLY THE WORST fumble the commission's made in the past two years was to give Nick Teves what amounted to a temporary monopoly on pool-type games to be installed in bars. It appeared there might have been a little throwing about of influence on the part of one commissioner on that occasion. But if there was more to that story, no one brought it out, and interests opposing Teves were powerful and versatile enough to do it.

LIKEWISE, handling of "lewd" dancing and off-color or obscene jokes was fumbled, but it's hard to agree with the 'Tiser that it was fumbled because the commission didn't take away a few licenses. Rather it seems doubtful that the commission had much business in that field at all. There is always a great difference of opinion as to what's lewd and obscene, and both inspectors and commissioners have been at a loss to find a standard acceptable to everyone. The police provide the only set standard, perhaps, and when they feel the law has been violated, they make the pinch. Well, that was good enough for New York for years, and the outcry locally seems to have come mostly from the commissioners. No wonder they handled that one like a hot potato. It was.

IN THE INFLUENCE-PEDDLING field there has been the most gossip about the liquor commission, but here again the investigators may run into trouble. Because the attorney supposed to be the go-between doesn't bat 1.000 before the commission by any means. Twice the RECORD has sent a reporter to cover hearings at which this attorney represented an applicant who was supposed to be in, and twice the reporter saw the applicant rejected. Remember the trials in the police graft cases? It weighed heavily in favor of some accused officers that they had raided certain gamblers with some consistency, even though the gamblers told of giving them large bribes. Juries, and presumably the public, expect a payer of cumshaw to get what he pays for. If he doesn't, the case against the official doesn't stand up so well.

STILL, there has certainly been plenty of talk down through the years and it won't be too surprising if investigators find some fire behind all the smoke. It's doubtless true that some commissioners have enjoyed free meals and maybe drinks. So have some other officials in other departments. But it will be a little hard to make a big thing out of such free loading because it's fairly general.

Perhaps the best policy for commissioners would be that followed by Ray Coll, Sr. when Coll was chairman of the commission. He would produce his wallet on entering a bar and put out the money as he sat down, leaving no doubt as to who was going to pay.

GOV. KING may be trying to pull a fast one on the Senate in civil service, but it will be surprising if he gets away with it. Capitalizing on the current strong feeling against Arthur Akina, Territorial personnel director for civil service, the governor seems to be hoping something will be done to limit Akina's powers—leaving Chairman Sam Askins of the commission to run things the way the governor would like. If the Senate should confirm Askins while limiting Akina, Sam King would have achieved his purpose. But the latest talk is the Senate will probably favor limiting Akina, all right, as will the House, but that Sam Askins will have to get more support than he has now to be confirmed. The governor, incidentally, figures Askins for his cabinet seat representing civil service, reasoning that Akina isn't a member of "official family" because he wasn't appointed by the governor, while Askins was. And Askins is now reported working at civil service as though he were a full time paid employe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is a splendid paper and we often quote it with respect. But we are just mean enough to enjoy seeing an expert flop occasionally—since we all, and this goes for the RECORD too, sometimes make predictions that turn out just about 100 per cent wrong. So we can't help chuckling at how CSM's reporter Arnold Beichman in its Feb. 12 issue forcast the outcome of the American Communist Party's convention: "The line of the convention was laid down in advance by authoritative Soviet Communist Party journals—support Foster because he accepts Moscow's primacy." (William Z. Foster, the party's long-time chairman, is one of the "orthodox" Communists who don't go at all for the Yugoslav and Polish idea of "many national roads to socialism.") John Gates, Foster's opponent, would either have to knuckle under to the Foster faction or be kicked out of the party, Beichman confidently predicted.

And then what did the convention do? It dropped Foster as chairman, in general supported Gates, said it was for the "many roads" policy, and announced that from now on it was making its own policy without any direction from Moscow, thank you!

P.S. We note from a Star-Bulletin editorial that Mr. Beichman after covering the convention was called as an expert witness by the Eastland committee.

"IT LOOKS," said one RECORD reader this week, "as though the Advertiser is now copywriting your stories."

He was referring to stories which ran this week in the 'Tiser, telling of the concern of Dr. Stanley Porteus and Dr. Robert Kimmich over the after-effects of "tranquilizing" drugs. Some weeks ago, the RECORD published a story about how local doctors are concerned about these effects.

The 'Tiser, too, followed a Gadabout item about the Democratic legislator now a house-guest of GOP Chairman Arthur Woolaway, and ran it into a front page story with a picture of Rep. Ray Adams of Maui.

Wasn't it the 'Tiser that once ran a headline saying, "Record Wrong Again"? If those guys really think that way, how come they're always swiping our stuff?

REP. ANNA KAHANAMOKU, who listened sympathetially to the troubles of Harry K. Purdy, elderly Molokai homesteader and cowboy who has served as a custodian at the Palace for many sessions until now, wants it clearly understood she is only a member of the grievance committee of the House, and not the chairman, as reported in last week's RECORD. The chairman is Rep. Raymond Kobayashi of Hawaii. There have been some questions about other parts of that story, especially about what Maui Chairman Eddie Tam said, but the reporter who wrote that story says he will back that up—to the hilt

LEONARD DELA CUESTA has a statement of another type to make. Reported by both the dailies and the RECORD as being the man who was fired at in a beef near the Hawaiian Vilalge, following a $300 fleecing, Dela Cuesta wants readers to know it was a case of mistaken identity. He wasn't near the place.

Through A Woman's Eyes

Thoughts While Ironing

By AMY CLARKE

My friends tell me I'm an enemy of progress, that I look back too much, and maybe it's true.

It pains me to see more and more of the wild lush valleys of Oahu leveled down for subdivisions and superhighways. I don't want to see a Coney Island off Ala Moana Park.

I wince when I read of plans to make a swank tourist resort at Kahana Bay. And I am not happy about tearing down Old Plantation to make room for a Civic Center.

It's true that as it stands now, Old Plantation is like a frowsy old woman barricading herself behind an ugly fence to keep the world away.

But like many a withered old lady, her past is rich and glamorous, romantic in a picturesque way that has gone forever.

Hawaii has let too many of its historic buildings rot away. Commercialism has little room for sentiment.

But even on the Mainland, almost every town has its local shrine, some house or hotel preserved because it was the birthplace or residence of some famous personality.

I would give Old Plantation back to the people of Hawaii not by erecting there an auditorium, which can be built somewhere else, but by restoring the house and grounds and opening them to the public.

Tear down the board fence, replace it with a decorative lower wall; restore the flower beds, the wide lawns; set benches under the palms.

If the house is too termite-eaten to repair, let it be built again and carefully kept as a symbol of one segment of life in one period of Hawaii's variegated history.

And if this should be too costly, I suggest that the Ward Estate give the property to the city, as Foster Gardens was given to us by Mrs. Foster.

What better memoral could the Ward family have than the appreciation of the throngs of Honolulu residents and visitors who would take pleasure in the stately house brought back from senility and decay to gracious hospitality again?

• • •

More reflections on the savings stamp craze:

Surveys show that a good proportion of the stamps given out are never redeemed. This means that the customers who **don't** save stamps, or save some and then quit, are paying for the premium gifts of the customers who do.

How? Because the stores that give stamps generally cut down on bargan sales to offset the cost of the stamps. The effect is a definite raising of the price line—for everybody.

This amounts to discrimination against one group of customers for the benefit of another group.

The neighbor's little girl was watching her mother paste stamps into a book.

"Why are you doing that?" she asked.

Mother explained that when she filled the book, she would take it to the store and the store would give her a present for it.

"But why does the store want the stamps?" the child persisted.

Mother tried to explain that it was a device to get more people to trade there.

"What does the store **do** with the stamp books?" she asked.

"Oh, after they're turned in they're thrown away."

But the mother told me that while she was trying to explain what it was all about to her daughter, the foolishness and wastefulness of the scheme struck her, and she began to laugh.

The child is still puzzled by the strange actions of grown-ups.

• • •

Some one should tell the Hawaiian Telephone Co. that it is neither good taste nor good business to insult women customers with the offensive cartoons they have been printing in the leaflet they send out with bills.

A good deal of the telephone company's profits come from women. It is usually women who want extra services like extensions and colored telephones.

What other business enterprise would be so stupid as to publicly belittle the intelligence and good manners of its best customers?

Persons over 65 Here Gained 24.5 Percent; Total Number Small

Rapid growth in the civilian population 65 years of age or more in Hawaii is indicated by estimates received by the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency.

Persons 65 and over increased 24.5 per cent in the Territory between 1950 and 1955. Only three States reported higher rates of increase for the aged—Florida (53.9 per cent), Arizona (39.4 per cent), and New Mexico (28.0) per cent).

Despite this rapid growth in the number of oldsters in the Territory, persons 65 and over still comprised a very small proportion of the total civilian population of the Islands.

Only 5.1 per cent of all civilians in Hawaii in 1956 were past their sixty-fifth birthday in Hawaii (the rate was 4.3 per cent in 1950). No other state reported such a low percentage of civilians 65 or over.

Growth was less rapid for younger age groups. Between 1950 and 1955, the following percentage increases were found for Hawaii: under 5, 8.4 per cent; 5 to 17, 16.5 per cent; 18 to 34, a decrease of 15.6 per cent; 35 to 44, 12.0 per cent increase; 45 to 64, 15.6 per cent; and 65 and over, 24.5 per cent.

Lanakila Crafts To Buy New Equipment With $405 U.S. Grant

A pneumatic sander and a heavy duty band saw will be added to the Lanakila Crafts Workshop with Federal funds received by the rehabilitation center.

The $405 in Federal funds must be matched with $203 by the Oahu Tuberculosis and Health Assn., which sponsors the workshop, according to Mrs. Violet Kam, manager of the workshop.

These estimates were prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for each of the forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. The Territory was included in this series following a request by the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency.

Uyehara Overcame Major Handicap To Be Star Runner; Sponsor Needed

(from page 1)

in front of Roger Toguchi's service station. His main concern at the moment is on finishing the up-hill-and-down-dale grind which Dr. You says is tougher than the Boston Marathon.

Last year the youth had to drop out after finishing the first 17 miles when his leg gave way.

"I ran back to Aiea," he says smiling shyly.

But since then there've been some changes made. For one thing, the young man was in his first year of competition and did most of his training without advice.

"Then I trained every day," he says. "Now I train every other day and I have a lot more pep and life."

RAN 6½ MILES TO SCHOOL

There were times when Uyehara would break out from home on Ulume St., Aiea, and run to school at Waipahu six and a half miles away by way of training. Now he's more systematic.

Sunday he ran 23 miles, putting special emphasis on the hills of the Marathon course, and he expects to run a full 26 miles at least once before next Sunday. But it won't be done so close the big event that he hasn't his full strength for the race.

Then, too, the young runner now eats scientifically, according to the advice of Dr. You, and packs his body with energy from a high-protein diet and various vitamins and shots Dr. You feels will give him staying power.

Is rice included?

"I can still eat some rice," says the runner.

And what about the future, beyond next Sunday?

"If I finish," says Uyehara, "I'll try for the Olympics in 1960."

In the meantime, there are 10,000 meter and 1,500 meter races coming up in May and June of this year and Uyehara intends to enter both and probably any other races that are offered. In his first two years of competition Uyehara has entered seven races, won three and usually finished in the money.

There's one thing, though, that this courageous youth needs, and that's a sponsor to help bear the small cost of equipment distance runners need. Last year Uyehara ran in ordinary gymnasium shoes. This year he has proper distance-running shoes, but the cost of a high-protein diet and other things a runner should have come high to a plantation family.

OPENING FOR SPONSOR

So reader, if you have the dough and wish to help in the making of a potential champion, or maybe just a boy with a lot of courage, here's your chance.

Was there any special reason why this boy with a weakened leg should have chosen running as his field of competition? It appears not.

"I first tried baseball" he says, "but I couldn't move around fast enough. I was at third base."

It appears he just liked sports for then he tried running and moved into the long distances where his handicap didn't matter so much.

There's still another reason why this tall, lean, shy boy may become a great runner, and a very important reason. Most distance runners don't develop until much later in life. Some trainers and coaches have come to believe that young men don't readily develop the determination and mental stamina required for competition in the long distances, even though they may develop fine bodies. So most of the best distance runners of the world have been 25 years old, even 30 and over.

Yet at 18, Uyehara has a lot of the mental problems licked already.

Also, American sports authorities have grieved that so many of our best runners have considered their sport only something to follow so long as they're in college. Uyehara, on the other hand, isn't even thinking about college though he's a senior in high school.

"I've thought of going in the Army," he says, "but I don't believe I could pass the physical."

Maybe not, but then there are thousands of soldiers who passed the physical who wouldn't even consider the kind of test Uyehara will take Sunday.

Above all, it's worth noting that this boy has modesty, humility if you like, uncommon in star athletes. You wish him luck and he reminds you he'll be running against the best runners in the Territory.

He doesn't seem to realize he's one of the best runners in the Territory, himself.

Uyehara's father, a member of the ILWU, is a worker in the irrigation gang on Oahu's Sugar's Waipahu plantation.

Japan's Sales To China Nearly Doubled

Japan's sales to mainland China nearly doubled in 1956 over 1955 figures—53 million dollars as against 29 million. Imports were around 81 million dollars for both years.

Exports to China are largely chemical fertilizers, other chemicals, and light machinery.

Bowing to American demands, Japanese are not exporting industrial goods to Communist China—but Japanese industrialists are supporting plans to send Japanese techinicians to China to help build up Chinese heavy industry.

An Older 'Flores Case' Gets Attention in Bill By Sen. John Duarte

An old case from Molokai, one the Hawaiian Homes Commission thought it had settled a few years ago, is back in the news again. It is that of Mrs. Lucy Flores whose housing was destroyed due to an HHC action back in the years from 1946-49.

Sen. John Duarte, familiar with the case after years of hearing about it from homesteaders, has put a bill in asking $5,650 to reimburse Mrs. Flores. It is SB 352.

The bill states in part: "The immunity of the Territory and the Hawaiian Homes Commission from suit and existing statutes of limitations are hereby waived as to such cause of action by Lucy Flores, but such waiver shall not be construed as an admission of liability."

Malaya, due to become a self-governing state in the British Commonwealth system on Aug 31, has refused to unite with Singapore, natural capital of the new country. In Malaya the native Malays have a slight majority over Chinese and Indians which they are determined to keep. Singapore is mainly Chinese.

Lord Beaverbrook, publisher of the London Daily Express with 4,000,000 readers, has joined the Labor Party in demanding a general election for Great Britain. He charges that the change-over from Sir Anthony Eden to Harold Macmillan as prime minister, without the voters having anything to say about it, was undemocratic.

Navy scientists have produced laboratory tempatures of at least 2,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The King of Naples decreed one first laws for prevention of tuberculosis in the early 1800's. He required physicians to report each case as soon as it was recognized, or be banished for 10 years.

Marumoto Membership

(from page 1)

Hawaiians and Chinese-Hawaiians in limited numbers have been accepted into the organization. It is known that the late Sen. David Akana was a member.

Because the matter of Justice Marumoto's proposed membership is highly controversial for the club, some feel the less said about it outside, the better.

Justice Marumoto's economic and social station is comparable to that of present members of the Pacific Club. Those who object to accepting him do so because of his color.

In changing Hawaii, the Pacific Club is now being put to a test—of whether it goes along with the main current of democratizing Alohaland and of promoting racial equality or sticking to the racist doctrine that's cut from the same cloth as Dixie racism.

Many Pacific Club members are fair-minded and are for social progress. How strong a position they take and how influential they are in the club will be reflected in the action taken on Marumoto's candidacy.

The Pacific Club is one of the few remaining strongholds of racism among such organizations in Hawaii. The Commercial and Waialae Clubs have opened their membership. The Outrigger and Country Clubs are still exclusive.

The disgraceful and hypocritical thing about such exclusive membership is that men who in public life mouth high-sounding and sugar-coated words, expound fair play and democracy and brotherhood, in fact promote racism. They talk and write of the "mingling of the races" in this land of Aloha but actually that's not for them.

Democratic influences are forcing them to change and they are doing their best to hold their fort—in a delaying action, losing battle, for there are an overabundance of people who want decency, fair play and social progress, even among colleagues in their club.

Dr. Chang Labels Riley Allen as "Man Who Makes Most Trouble for Chinese"

(from page 1)

decades ago, and how much trouble he has caused the Chinese.

"Every time fireworks were mentioned, the Chinese were blamed," Dr. Chang elaborated. Chinese were blamed for making money out of selling fireworks and making noise with them as well, he said.

"He is the man responsible for all the trouble in this aloha-land," said Dr. Chang, referring to Editor Allen.

Using figures he cited at a hearing last year, Dr. Chang reminded the supervisors that burns by fireworks constitute an exceedingly small fraction of injuries reported at the C-C Emergency Hospital, the only place where accurate statistics are taken.

TRUDE AKAU SPEAKS

Speakers favoring the passing of stronger restrictions included Mrs. Trude Akau, representing Unity House, and Thomas Nishida, representing "64,000 members of the Oahu Parent Teachers Assn."

Dr. Chang, having heard their statements, said he challenged their statement that they really represen "all the thousands of people they say, merely because of the passing of a resolution." Among all the people he's talked to, said Dr. Chang, "ninety-five out of 100 favor the use of fireworks."

Mrs. Akau, describing the suggestion of the AFL and independent unions of Unity House, said the desire for fireworks might be satisfied by having municipal fireworks displays held under the direction of C-C officials. She recalled such displays as being very popular in cities of the eastern seaboard, especially Boston, where she once saw the word, "Aloha" spelled in fireworks, as well as a picture of the American flag.

Nishida attempted to relate fireworks to the problem of juvenile delinquency in asking closer controls, but he ran afoul of questions by Sup. Clesson Chikasuye, who has a fireworks bill of his own, a slightly altered version of the present law.

ABOLISH TOBACCO, LIQUOR?

Having been drawn into admitting that the use of liquor and tobacco provide juvenile hazards, despite strict laws regarding their use, Nishida was asked. "Would you favor the absolute abolition of tobacco and liquor?"

The PTA representative said he didn't think the items were comparable.

Ernest Albright, representing insurance companies, reiterated the stand of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in favor of stricter controls, and said most states have come to the conclusion that the "model law" is the only effective means of fireworks control.

Sup. Richard Kageyama was inspired to comment that, "We don't have the political freedom that the states have. I don't see why they're always recommending to us other things that are good in the states."

Supervisor Matsuo Takabuki expanded the idea of stateside ways to point out that part of the time the people of Hawaii are told their situation is beautifully unique, and part of the time they are told they should imitate stateside practice.

Albright got out of that one by saying, "I think we can learn some things from the states, and I think they can learn some things from us."

He admitted before leaving the microphone that property damage from fireworks is virtually nothing.

T.C. GOO SPEAKS

Other spokesmen from the Chinese community, though each spoke only for himself, made their points with considerable conviction. Attorney T. C. Goo, leading off the opposition to Sup. Lemke's approximation of the "model law," commented that since thousands and thousands of people, "the Star-Bulletin, the Advertiser and Akuhead" are all against fireworks, "we don't need a law."

He cited figures to show that less than one half of one per cent of the injuries reported locally are the result of fireworks.

"I think the ordinance we have today is a pretty good one," he said.

Attorney Goo said, however, that the present system of getting permits from magistrates is much slower than it should be. From his own experience, it takes about two hours to get a permit sometimes, whereas he feels it should take no more than two minutes.

Lin San (Sonny) Lai, who has held many positions in the Chinese community and who has been active in the Democratic Party, questioned the statement of the PTA representative that he represents 64,000 PTA members.

"I know he certainly does not represent me," said Lai.

The question as Lai saw it is one involving the U.S. Constitution and of freedom of religion.

Emphasizing the use of fireworks for religious ceremonies, Lai asked, "Should these things be taken away from people who have used them for thousands and thousands of years?"

Further restrictions against use of fireworks, Lai said, would be "discriminatory against these people."

Sup. Lemke, questioning Lai, brought out that his bill would allow an institution to get a permit that would allow the use of fireworks for six months.

MANY FIRE SAFELY

Wah King Thom, speaking as an individual, described himself as "under 75."

"I have seven children," he said, "and 22 grandchildren. Not one of them has ever been hurt by fireworks."

In marked contrast with him was a tardy proponent of stricter control, Gordon Miller, also speaking as an individual, who says he has cautioned his son again and again about the dangers of unorthodox use of firecrackers to no avail.

Baron M. Inaba, speaking for the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, favored giving the present law a fair try before going to a new one. He said members of his organization and other small businessmen depend heavily on the holiday sale of fireworks to make the difference between "giving a present and not being able to give one."

Reminding supervisors that holiday fireworks have been an anticipated part of the Hawaiian scene for many years, Inaba said he thinks the control and proper use is a "parent problem" rather than one for city officials.

"Every once in awhile a child gets drowned at Ala Moana," he said, "but no one suggests we should stop swimming at Ala Moana."

Trask To Speak At Molokai Meet

Arthur Trask, attorney for the Molokai Homesteaders Cooperative Assn., will be chief speaker at a meeting of the association this coming Saturday, March 16, at which officers and directors will be eleted.

President Samuel M. Peters will make his annual report of activities of the association, as well as a report on matters of interest at the present session of the Legislature to homesteaders.

PHILIPPINES NOTES

Pres. Magsaysay Tied To Extortion, Bribery In Chinese Affidavits

President Magsaysay was charged with direct link to a number of extortion and bribery cases involving thousands of dollars on the Philippines House floor last week.

REP. MARIO BENGZON, Magsaysay's fellow party member from Pangasinan, read into the House records from hitherto undisclosed documents that relate the president's alleged activities while he was secretary of national defense.

Basis of Bengzon's charges in part are affidavits signed by Chinese businessmen from Cebu and Manila. Bengzon read affidavits signed by Tomas Bata Liano and Guillermo Eser.

EMOTIONS exploded and Bengzon came under sharp verbal and rough physical attacks from Malacanan sympathizers.

Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr. ordered a policeman to act as Bengzon's security man indefinitely after he saw the treatment given the Pangasinan congressman by some of his colleagues. Laurel apparently became concerned over the personal safety of Bengzon resulting from his expose.

Malacanan sympathizers were to answer the Bengzon charges.

Taruc for Amnesty; Teaching of Marxism In Public Schools

Former Huk Supremo Luis Taruc now on trial for the kidnap slaying of Tarlac Governor Feliciano Gardiner and three companions, told the press recently that the proposal to outlaw the Communist Party was unconstitutional.

On the move in Congress to grant amnesty to Huk dissidents, Taruc said he would sacrifice his life to work for the surrender of all die-hard Huks now hiding in the mountains.

The amnesty grant is the best solution, he said, so that Huk members could again lead normal lives

He told the press communism should not be outlawed but should be taught in schools so that the people would know both its merits and demerits.

Sugar Men for RM

Philippines sugar planters in a two-day meeting recently at the Manila Hotel pledged support for Pres. Magsaysay and Vice Pres. Carlos P. Garcia in their bid for re-election November.

Magsaysay urged increased production and others called for unity to get bigger U.S. quotas.

Kam Day Bill Would Pay Aunt Jennie

(from page 1)

hameha Day Commission. The bill was introduced by Rep. Akoni Pule.

Listen to the "job description" for that position:

"The moolelo keia no Hawaii shall be a female of Hawaiian extraction, over 80 years of age, with actual personal acquaintance with the Kamehameha and Kalakaua dynasties' protocol, of traditions, customs and usage as they were practiced before the annexation of Hawaii, of the political history and personalities of Hawaii since 1900, and shall be an authority of the hula and other Hawaiian dances, songs and other forms of the culture of Hawaii."

EXEMPT FROM CIVIL SERVICE

The position is to be filled by appointment by the governor and is exempted from all civil service and classification laws, and $5,000 are appropriated for clerical aid to help her.

Salary of the historian is set by the bill at $10,000 per biennium.

Reading the description, one legislative observer cracked, "The only thing he could have added would be to say it had to be the widow of a former mayor of Honolulu."

Asked why he gave to Rep. Pule a bill which many would have jumped at the chance to put into the hopper, Yama said, "Well, he is Hawaiian, and he and I have been through a lot of tough fights together."

Other signers of the bill include Sumio Nakashima, Raymond Kobayashi, Stanley Hara and Mark Norman Olds.

MAUI STAMPS

(from page 1)

Kahului and Wailuku businessmen and merchants declared they would not give the trading stamps.

The Kahului Professional Business Assn., a week prior to the food dealers' meeting, in a meeting went on record opposing the trading stamp plan, declaring it was "a detriment to the general economy of the community."

According to Randolph Crossley, who is promoting one of the stamp plans, he plans to expand his operations on the neighbor islands. Edward Greaney of the Advertiser reported that Crossley intends to boost his stamp enterprise on Hawaii and Kauai, then invade the Valley Island, where businessmen have gone on record against stamp plans.

"So long as six hundred million Chinese are politically and economically isolated by America, they can with their immense industrial and social problems assure their existence only by leaning on Moscow."

—Frankurter Allgemeine Zeitung, a West German right-wing newspaper.

How Much TV for Children?

The question of television for children is still being debated by the experts. And where does that leave parents? Right where we were before either TV or radio were invented.

In the long run, parents have to decide for themselves what activities are best for each individual child. Our parents had to decide whether the Saturday afternoon movie would harm us physically or emotionally. There was no evidence on which the experts could base a firm yes or no answer, until a whole generation had grown up with it. In the same way we can only guess at the effects of television on the generation which has watched it from the play pen.

So what do we do? We listen to the best advice we can get, adjust it to the circumstances in our own homes and to the personalities of our own children, and then decide.

On the physical side, we can get some pretty firm advice from the medical profession. When you have a child's eyes checked, be sure to ask how much viewing and what conditions of viewing are safe for your child's eyes. The family doctor, too, should be asked about TV. He knows your child's physical and nervous condition. His advice on the amount, type of program, and time of day for viewing should be heeded. (Not to mention the fact that "the doctor said" is a good way to end a TV argument.)

There's one thing all the experts agree on—that TV should not take the place of active play. Children of preschool and early school years shouldn't have much time for just sitting and watching action on a screen. They should be climbing, throwing, rolling, banging, splashing, running.

Television sometimes seems the easiest way to keep children occupied. But even when the bad weather forces them indoors, much of their play should involve active, first-hand experience. TV must not crowd out the natural activities which are necessary to normal growth and development.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

(from page 8)

of the Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal in such a manner as to bring discredit upon the Divison and dissatisfaction with its service in the hope that their own selfish means will be served."

Hart said this regarding Hoopii's outside activity. What about his activity? How does his own conduct look in the light of his interpretation of Hoopii's after-hours job and of Act 208 passed after he fired Hoopii?

Did his words come back to bite him?

And fresh in the minds of the people is Hart's recommendation that the city not permit Joseph Iseke to operate a garbage dump to reclaim low land. The people know now that Hart recommended that Olomana's request for similar application be approved. And Olomana rewarded him handsomely.

Supreme Court

(from page 1)

The area is immediately above Judge Fairbanks' court.

Some attorneys grew alarmed last week when they saw what they thought was even more ponderous legal volumes being hauled into the dangerous area. It turns out that what they saw was exactly the opposite.

As alarmed as everyone else, the library's staff was moving the books away from the cracked area to parts as yet uncracked. The books are also being put in cases especially designed to distribute the weight over a wider area of floor and to relieve the concentration of weight in small areas, thus improving the distribution-factor of the old book cases.

Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court Philip J. Rice takes official note of the danger in his latest annual report. Pointing out the need of the court for increased housing, he specifically mentions the law library's need for expansion and suggests that "because of the great weight (avoirdupois) of the books of the library—that it be located on the ground floor, or if on an upper floor as at present, the floor thereof be properly and sufficiently structurally supported. A part of the second floor on which the library is now located has cracked and is in a very dangerous condition and is in immediate need of shoring."

UP TO LEGISLATURE

The problem is now in the hands of the Legislature along with many others involving the possible expenditure of funds.

Chief Justice Rice has a couple of other suggestions. Not only is the Judiciary Building overcrowded at present, but it is also "in a sad state of disrepair," he says, despite efforts of the public works officials working with "limited funds, diminishing to the vanishing point."

But though an extra building of some sort is needed, the Chief Justice says, "The exterior of the Judiciary Building is so beautiful and harmonizes so well with Iolani Palae, both being historical landmarks, that I plead for the retention of the building, whether for court purposes or for other government use."

The interior of the building was gutted once and rebuilt, the Chief Justice notes, that being back about 1910. He suggests the same thing might be done again.

As for the cracks in the library floor, they are reportedly the result of the last earthquake felt here to any degree, about 1944-50. What will the next one bring unless the Legislature acts?

Judge Fairbanks must shiver at the thought.

Tidal Wave Hits Isles; Kauai Ired Over Late Alarm

Early last Saturday morning, islanders were brought bolt upright by radioed reports of a tidal wave on its way toward the archipelago following an earthquake in the Aleutians. On the north shores of all islands, especially Hawaii, Kauai and Oahu, people living close the beaches made such hasty preparations as possible. Elsewhere, stirred by curiosity, most islanders went to the waterfront and waited

In Honolulu, Reporter Sarah Park of the Star-Bulletin, a girl who had often thought up ingenious angles to give her stories kick, made arrangements to have Paul Beam, adventurous ex-newsman running his own advertising agency, fly her and Photographer Jack Matsumoto over the scene on Windward Oahu as the water rolled in.

PLANE DIVED

Beam readily consented, flew the pair along the island's edge until at Laie Point he banked to give Matsumoto a chance for a good shot. The Piper Cub's motor either stalled or died and the plane nosedived into the waves.

Stunned, Matsumoto nevertheless managed to crawl out on a wing and yell or help for those in the submerged hull of the plane. Rescuers brought the photographer away, managed to pull Beam, unconscious, from the water before he drowned.

Miss Park had died instantly in the crash.

Next morning, following desperate brain surgery, Beam died too.

In Queen's Hospital, Jack Matsumoto was told he had three broken ribs and a punctured liver. He would have to stay where he was for three months.

Totalling up the damage, early estimators had figures running all the way from two to five million dollars.

KAUAI HIT HARDEST

Hardest hit was Kauai where the wave washed out the Kalihiwai bridge and isolated between three and four thousand people, destroyed many beach homes. Gov. King asked that the area be termed a "disaster area" and given Federal aid.

Also on Kauai, it appeared a first grade hassle was in the making, for residents blamed police for not passing on warning by the U.S. Coast Guard public earlier. Their protests were inspired in part by statements from the Territorial civil defense headquarters, and they felt that if the wave had come a few hours earlier, many might have been drowned in their beds.

Kauai police fought back strongly and argued that they had followed proper procedure.

And at Iolani Palace, several old Hawaiians recalled that their forefathers had never put homes on the beach, but only on high ground.

"They went to the beach to fish," said one, "but they did not live there. They knew it was dangerous. They lived in the mountains."

But just the same, anyone can find many ancient Hawaiian homesites mighty close to the water's edge.

The Hamilton Watch Co. has put on the market the first electric wrist watch. An energizer about the size of a small shirt button will run it for an expected 18 months, with a company guarantee of one year.

As a result of new changes within the Communist framework in Poland, self-government councils are being set up in all factories. They are elected by the workers and, with the plant director as chief executive (himself appointed with the approval of the council) have the job of managing the factory. Formerly management was appointed by the government and not subject to any control from the bottom.

Don't Whip Sam King Anymore

Gov. Sam King was a convenient whipping boy for Democratic politicians during last year's elections.

In the 1956 campaign they blasted him night after night from their stump with a volley that pounded people's ears, carrying the message that they had lived up to their promises made in the 1955 legislature but the governor had vetoed and destroyed their hard work.

This time, more experienced, the Democrats are in a position to achieve long-sought benefits for the people. The tax measures are now being considered. From the Senate where the Democrats are stronger than they were in the last session, disturbing reports have come out, saying a secret Democrat caucus had voted for an "optional" sales tax.

Some Democrats in the legislature should look at their party platforms as a devout person working for human good does at his religious scriptures.

It will do them good, at least some good.

And let's not beat Sam King any more with verbal lashes over legislative failures.

Britain Spreads Danger

Yesterday morning's Advertiser had a front-page headline which would have sent cold chills up the readers' spines if the public were well informed by the dailies and other mass communication media about the dangers of radiation.

The headline said, "British H-Bomber Roars Over Oahu."

The bomber headed for Christmas Island to execute what the Advertiser called "the awesome explosion of man's most terrible weapon."

International protests have not deterred the die-hard imperialists who, experts say, cannot learn anything new that's not known already from previous nuclear bomb explosions that have poisoned the atmosphere with dangerous radioactive material.

Global fallout will affect mankind and other living matter anywhere on earth. The Japanese protests cannot be looked upon, as do some, as coming from a people who—because of geographic location—get a full dose of fallout from U.S., Soviet and British explosions.

Dr. William F. Neuman, chief of the biochemistry section of the Atomic Energy Commission project at the University of Rochester has said:

"Our ignorance in the field is so great that we cannot say with any certainty that we have not already put so much strontium-90 into the stratosphere that harmful fallout is now inevitable."

Not only are people in danger of being directly exposed to fallout. Christmas Island is in the center of the Japanese tuna fishing waters. Japan ships tuna abroad and Japanese tuna in canned and unprocessed form are brought here.

Furthermore, strontium-90, the highly radioactive particle, may ruin or jeopardize grazing in many parts of the world, for the particles fall and seep into pastures and reappear in milk.

Three scientists of Lamont Geological Observatory, a division of Columbia University, say that even if no more tests are conducted, strontium-90 will continue to crop up in human bones because fallout from previous explosions will continue until 1970.

Tests bring with them many hazards, including war that can wipe out humanity. Britain need not hold the test and should cease the experiment.

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KOJI ARIYOSHI—EDITOR

WHY IS CONFLICT OF INTEREST NOT ILLEGAL AT CITY HALL?

Llewellyn H.L. "Sonny" Hart, head of the city-county division of refuse collection and disposal, apparently is getting off easy.

On his activities in behalf of Olomana, Limited, a firm engaged in dumping operations to reclaim land at Sand Island, Hart has written a report to Mayor Blaisdell to clear himself of charges of conflict of interest.

City Hall takes the position that while conflict of interests is undesirable, it is not illegal. The mayor instructed C-C Attorney Norman K. Chung several months ago to prepare drafts of measures dealing with such matters.

THERE IS ACT 208

It is assumed at Honolulu Hale that there is now no ordinance against such activities as that engaged in by Hart.

Such may be the case.

But, has the city looked at Act 208 of the 1955 legislature?

This act while in process was popularly known as the "Sterling Mossman Bill" for it was spoken of at Iolani Palace as a measure to permit the talented singing and acting policeman to continue with his entertainment activities at Waikiki night spots.

Act 208 says: "Any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, an employee subject to any provision of this chapter may engage in outside employment after working hours, **but is prohibited and restricted from engaging in any outside employment which is inconsistent and incompatible with, the proper discharge of the employee's duties to the Territory or the county, as the case may be." (Emphasis ours—Ed.)**

The last section following "but" seems applicable to "Sonny" Hart, the city-county's refuse collection division head, who has a substantial interest in a refuse dumping outfit which rewarded him for making the enterprise a growing concern.

The firing by Hart of Frank W. Hoopii in 1950 for refusing to give up an after-hours refuse collecting business, which Hart said conflicted with his division's work, makes the legality of Hart's activities all the more questionable.

Here is what Hart declared then in a prepared statement for the city:

"No man can serve two masters.

"The business of a private individual, firm or corporation engaging in the collection of garbage and rubbish, in order to be profitable, must depend to a great extent on volume, and it is reasonable to expect that the person, firm or corporation will take every means to build up this volume."

Hart who said this in regard to Hoopii's activities fired Hoopii. And Hart has engaged in similar activities but in a much bigger way.

When Hart fired Hoopii, Act 208 was not a law defining conflict of interest of city-county employes. Hart has engaged in activities similar to but more extensive than those of Hoopii—because of the volume of refuse handled by Olomana—and gave service to the outside company after Act 208 became law.

"COMMON SENSE REASONING"

Hart further argued in his official statement against Hoopii's activities that:

"It is also reasonable to expect that employes of the corporation so engaged will bend every effort toward building up this volume so as to insure themselves greater security of employment in this outside activity.

"Common sense reasoning should lead us to expect that they would not hesitate to perform their duties as employes

(more on page 7)

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Our China Policy

Apparently we're still running rapidly in the same spot. Just when it looked as if we might move a few steps forward, along comes Sec. of State John Foster Dulles to tell the world that our official policy toward the mainland Chinese government will not change one iota. We intend to continue indulging in the ridiculous fancy of wishful thinking; we're to continue kidding ourselves into believing that the 600 million humans who make up Communist China simply do not exist.

The bare facts of life have long demanded that we recognize the Peiping government. There aren't enough humans on this globe for us to mentally eliminate more than 20 per cent of the total who can have a major effect on our own national economy as well as upon the fate of the rest of the planet.

Hardheaded and conservative businessmen have been demanding for some time now that we recognize the new Chinese democracy. It is obvious that the United Nations can have neither the power nor the prestige it deserves when the largest and one of the most powerful countries in the world is barred from membership.

Recently there have been increasing indications that official Washington was beginning to clear its head. Only a few days ago one of our top experts, Meyer Kestnbaum, stated in an interview that the cause of Chiang Kai-shek is forever lost and the Nationalist Chinese are an embarrassment to the U.S. He advocated recognition of the Peiping government. What he had to say made sense.

LIVE OFF U.S. TAXPAYERS

Naturally such statements send cold chills racing up and down the spines of Chiang's gang, which was kicked off the Mainland and would have been kicked off Formosa but for the men, munitions and money of Uncle Sam. The Nationalists live easy by their golden racket collected from American taxpayers. They've got a good thing and they know it. And so, periodically, Chiang makes threatening sounds about invading the Chinese Mainland—which, incidentally, delights the Formosans who would be happy to see the Chiang gang go anywhere just so it left Formosa.

But the Nationalists' new fears were groundless. They will be allowed to rake in the bucks for a little while longer, no matter what the attitude of such experts as Meyer Kestnbaum. In a statement of information made earlier this week, Dulles declared the U.S. had no intention of changing its China policy consisting of support of Chiang, refusal to recognize the new Chinese democracy, and denial of Peiping's admission to the UN.

However, even though we are still saddled with the bankrupt Nationalists, this will not save the State Department from being forced to turn and twist as it answers increasingly embarrassing questions here at home.

DAILIES INCREASINGLY CRITICAL

One of these has to do with the freedom of the press. As our traditional rights and freedoms have been chiseled away and limited in other fields, so has the right of reporters to go where they wish to get the facts. The State Department has refused to allow U.S. reporters to visit mainland China. Several have gone anyway and Washington has tried to revoke their passports. The whole issue will be aired in court. Meanwhile the nation's largest dailies are growing increasingly critical of this phase of the Dulles China policy.

The sedition case against John and Sylvia Powell and Julian Schuman, editors of the China Monthly Review, offers another test of our ridiculous policy toward the Peiping regime. The defense attorneys A. L. Wirin and Doris Brin Walker have been ordered by the judge to make the trip. But Peiping refuses to admit them without passports and the State Department refuses to grant a passport for travel in China. This will further complicate the trial, scheduled for April 15.

I wonder how long we'll have to wait before the State Department catches up with the facts of life?